

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	5.00	Iran	155	Kuwait	100
Angola	15	Lebanon	12	Norway	4.20
Argentina	1.20	Lithuania	1.20	Poland	1.20
Australia	1.20	Madagascar	1.20	Portugal	1.20
Belgium	1.20	Mali	1.20	Romania	1.20
Brazil	1.20	Mexico	1.20	Saudi Arabia	1.20
Canada	1.20	Morocco	1.20	Spain	1.20
Chad	1.20	Netherlands	1.20	Sweden	1.20
Cuba	1.20	Nigeria	1.20	Switzerland	1.20
Cyprus	1.20	Oman	1.20	Taiwan	1.20
Denmark	1.20	Pakistan	1.20	Thailand	1.20
Egypt	1.20	Panama	1.20	Turkey	1.20
France	1.20	Peru	1.20	U.S.A.	1.20
Germany	1.20	Philippines	1.20	USSR	1.20
Greece	1.20	Poland	1.20	Yugoslavia	1.20
India	1.20	Portugal	1.20		
Indonesia	1.20	Romania	1.20		
Italy	1.20	Saudi Arabia	1.20		
Japan	1.20	Spain	1.20		
Jordan	1.20	Sweden	1.20		
Korea	1.20	Switzerland	1.20		
Kuwait	1.20	Taiwan	1.20		
Lebanon	1.20	Thailand	1.20		
Lithuania	1.20	Turkey	1.20		
Madagascar	1.20	U.S.A.	1.20		
Mali	1.20	USSR	1.20		
Mexico	1.20	Yugoslavia	1.20		
Morocco	1.20				
Netherlands	1.20				
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Oman	1.20				
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Sweden	1.20				
Switzerland	1.20				
Taiwan	1.20				
Thailand	1.20				
Turkey	1.20				
U.S.A.	1.20				
USSR	1.20				
Yugoslavia	1.20				

## Poles Open Talks but Show No Sign of Easing Strain

By John Darnton  
*New York Times Service*

SAW — Meeting under the aegis of a series of strikes to begin the government and the independent trade union Solidarity for an hour and 20 minutes Wednesday and quickly resumed Thursday, the two sides said afterward — which the country had been awaiting for weeks — was brief because the union made no response to demands drawn up during a day-long meeting in Bydgoszcz to plan a protest to police officers.

"We were not successful, so we finished quickly," said Walesa, Solidarity's chairman, in the lobby of his hotel Tuesday evening. "The talks postponed because [Justice Minister] Jazdzewski did not present an answer to our demands." Time was set for the session Thursday, but Mr. Jazdzewski said he was "waiting for a call" from the government.

**Warning Strike**

Polish labor leader, who had agreed to resign in Bydgoszcz, said he did not want a strike. Unless it was a warning strike to begin the talks, union plans to hold a four-day warning strike Friday and an extended general strike to begin Saturday.

Mr. Jazdzewski said he was not giving the government a "sample of our good will," Mr. Jazdzewski said. "I think the situation is difficult, but I repeat, but I hope that Poles have come to an agreement before and will reach a solution."

On Wednesday, the Polish agency PAP announced that the "central committee" of the Solidarity union called in times of emergency.

Members said that much of Wednesday's meeting was taken up by a statement read by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy pre-



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin at an initial meeting in Washington aimed at re-establishing a dialogue between their two nations.

## Commentary in Pravda Charges Reagan With Reckless Policies

By Anthony Austin  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union accused the Reagan administration Wednesday of plunging ahead on a reckless program of rearmament and intervention in disregard of President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposals for a new round of peace talks.

One of the main long-range purposes of this psychological campaign, in the view of most Western diplomats, is to frustrate the plans of the Western alliance for redressing the balance in medium-range missiles in Europe by the deployment of new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles by 1983. On this and other issues, the Soviet Union clearly seeks to divide Western Europe from the United States.

Traced to Carter

Tracing the "poisoning of the international atmosphere" to the policies of former President Jimmy Carter, the Pravda article said new leaders in Washington "appear to be bent not on rectifying but on multiplying the errors of the previous administration, facilitating not a lessening of international tension but its growth."

Even though Soviet leaders have stated repeatedly that they have no intention of upsetting the current nuclear balance in their favor, the article said, the United States has embarked on a program of "unprecedented super-arming," rationalized as a move to forestall Soviet superiority in the future but actually meant to achieve U.S. superiority now.

This goal, the article said, will never be achieved. But it threatens mankind, it said, with a "new, unprecedented phase of the arms race." In addition, the article charged, the new administration adopted a whole series of belligerent measures, seeking to "drown the national liberation movement in El Salvador in blood," vowing "continued arming of counterrevolutionary bands" in Afghanistan, espousing the cause of "terrorist groups" in Angola, raising a Rapid Deployment Force for the Gulf area and creating new flashpoints for armed conflict on all continents.

There is a way out of the dangerous situation created by the United States, the article continued, and that is by taking up the proposals put forward by Mr. Brezhnev at the recent party congress.

## Haig and Reagan Clash On Policy Management

### Bush Given Special Role For Crises

By Don Oberdorfer and Lee Lescaze  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Wednesday that despite his naming Vice President Bush to take charge of the administration's crisis management in foreign matters, there was no question that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. remained his principal foreign policy adviser.

The president's statement, which he read to reporters, followed a head-on clash in which Mr. Haig reportedly demanded written ground rules on who was running what in foreign policy. The president and administration officials denied reports that the secretary had threatened to resign.

In a brief meeting with reporters, Mr. Reagan said there was "no conflict" between Mr. Bush's being put in charge of governmental action on crisis management and Mr. Haig's position as "my principal adviser on foreign affairs."

The president said Mr. Haig "never once threatened" to resign.



Vice President Bush, left, and Defense Minister Hans Apel of West Germany held discussions on Wednesday in Washington. Their talks covered NATO alliance matters and other issues.

## U.S. Fails to Change Allied View on Arms

By Richard Halloran  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, trying during the last few days to persuade three U.S. allies — West Germany, Japan and the Netherlands — to increase their military forces, has come up with little beyond vague promises.

The West German defense minister, Hans Apel, told Mr. Weinberger on Tuesday that his government intended to increase rather than reduce military spending as reported earlier, according to a senior Defense Department official who sat in on the meeting.

But the official, under questioning by journalists, acknowledged that the reduction in medium-term military spending in proportion to the overall budget, disclosed by Mr. Apel in Bonn on March 7, still stood. While spending will go up, the official said, fewer weapons will be bought because of high costs.

Foreign Minister Masuyoshi Ito of Japan told Mr. Weinberger on Monday, according to a Japanese spokesman, that his government would not take part in collective military efforts and would decide for itself its level of military forces based on the constraints of its constitution. Asian neighbors and financial problems.

**Dutch Problems**

The Dutch defense minister, Pieter B.R. de Geus, said that military spending would be given priority in the Netherlands but that serious economic problems made it difficult to enlarge the budget.

During his repeated trips to Capitol Hill this month, Mr. Weinberger set a theme for the Reagan administration on what it expects from U.S. allies, saying, "It is essential that we develop a more rational division of labor under which our NATO allies and Japan will be asked to join us in contributing more to the common defense. This division of labor will be

## Efforts Stepped Up on Cambodia

### ASEAN Nations Seek Vietnamese Withdrawal

By William Beunig  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Southeast Asia's non-Communist nations are stepping up diplomatic efforts aimed at ending Vietnam's two-year occupation of Cambodia, a move that could lead to the return of the country's exiled former chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to convene an international conference on Cambodia under UN auspices have been thrown into disarray after recent statements by Prince Sihanouk that he had backed away from earlier pledges to join the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups.

Prince Sihanouk re-emerged as a key figure in the Cambodian issue in February when he came out of a self-imposed political retirement and issued a statement expressing willingness to join the Khmer Rouge in a coalition with the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese. The Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot and Kieu Samphan as president, ruled Cambodia from 1975 until the Vietnamese drove them from power in 1979 and installed a puppet government of President Heng Samrin.

**Political Compromise**

Prince Sihanouk, who lent his prestige to a Khmer Rouge government in 1975 only to be placed under arrest, indicated earlier this month that rather than joining a coalition with the Khmer Rouge, he would support a political compromise with Vietnam to end the war.

Prince Sihanouk's position has come as somewhat of a setback for the ASEAN nations and China, who have been hoping that the guerrilla war will eventually bring the Vietnamese to the conference table and that Cambodian nationalist figures will rally to a united front against the Vietnamese occupation. Implicit in the ASEAN position is a need to spruce up the Khmer Rouge, who have been blamed for the deaths of up to 3 million Cambodians under Pol Pot's regime.

Khmer Rouge troops, fighting a guerrilla war against the new regime, are still under the command of Pol Pot, but Kieu Samphan has been designated as the movement's president, which is supported by China and is seated at the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate government.

The prospects for a coalition now confused, for a negotiated solution of the Cambodian



PRESIDENTIAL VOTE — President Chun Doo Hwan and his wife cast ballots in Seoul on Wednesday in an election for a new South Korean National Assembly. In an interview, an opposition figure said the election is meaningless and Gen. Chun rules the nation by fear. Story, Page 2.

## East-West Study Foresees Enough World Energy to Last 50 Years

*United Press International*

GENBURG, Austria — An independent joint study by East-West scientists predicts there will be enough energy to meet world needs through the year 2030 without developing huge solar systems.

The study, to be released by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, says that soaring world energy demand can be met by the full use of every available energy source.

Wolfgang Hafele of West Germany, the program leader for the study, said, "However, if we fail to meet the challenge of the energy squeeze within the next couple of years, we may have to pay a much higher price in the long run."

Prof. Hafele headed a team of 140 scientists from 20 nations who spent seven years studying world energy demands for the next half-century. Organizers said that it was the first "global and long-term examination of the energy future and the first in which scientists from East and West have collaborated."

The report said: "The period 1980 to 2030 coincides with what is anticipated to be the steepest increase ever in global population. The energy problem with which the world is confronted during the next 50 years is, therefore, unique."

But, it added, "the picture we see emerging from all the laborious analyses is one of a world endowed with the necessary physical resources to support a population of 8 billion people in 2030. Moreover, this appears possible without exhausting our depletable energy resources and without shifting completely to sustainable energy sources."

However, the report stresses the need to utilize every available energy source now and eventually to develop sustainable energy sources such as solar power stations and an acceptable form of nuclear power.

"Large-scale solar energy deployment... has not yet reached sufficient technological maturity to make a major impact on the global scale within the next 50 years," the report said. "Solar power is expected to reach its full potential only in the second half of the next century."

Nuclear power could supply very large amounts of energy virtually forever on a renewable basis, the report said, but "the question of whether or not this potential will be used is not so much a technical question as a social and political one."

The study said that world crude oil production will peak in about 2010 and that most countries will be forced to resort to "dirtier and more expensive" fuels until satisfactory sustainable energy sources are operational.

**Initial Reaction**

The initial White House reaction to Mr. Haig's testimony, including his statement that he was "not totally satisfied" with the policy-making procedure, was to duck a fight.

In mid-afternoon, Mr. Brady sought to minimize any disagreement. He had no criticism of Mr. Haig, and said an announcement on crisis management, which earlier

### INSIDE

#### Israeli Strategy

Israeli leaders, although resigned to the U.S. sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia, are warning that the United States is falling into the same trap it faced in Iran by pouring weapons into countries with inherently unstable governments. Page 3.

#### Terrorist Network

Claire Sterling, an American correspondent based in Italy, says there is ample proof that Moscow and its surrogates have provided the weapons, training and sanctuary for a network of terrorists aimed at destabilizing Western society. Insights, Page 6.

#### TOMORROW

**Gains for NATO**

A Dutch-led attempt to enlist international opposition that would halt NATO's plans to base nuclear missiles in Europe appears to be faltering. An assessment of the situation in Friday's IHT.

#### Brown Criticism

The Japanese government indicated last year that it would increase military spending by more than 11 percent. In the final budget, however, the increase amounted to 7.6 percent. That provoked Harold Brown, then the U.S. secretary of defense, to issue a blistering statement criticizing Japan.

The Japanese official said Mr. Weinberger told Mr. Ito that the new administration would not try to force Japan into specific decisions on military spending. The Japanese currently spend slightly more than 5 percent of the national budget for the military.

Mr. de Geus said that he agreed with Mr. Weinberger's assessment of a growing Soviet threat. "The Soviets have taken advantage of restraint on our side," he said. He said that his government subscribed to the 3-percent real growth in military spending pledged by the members of NATO but pointed out that the Netherlands would have elections in May and that he could not speak for the government coming in after that.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

# Africans Condemn U.S. Policy on Pretoria

The Associated Press  
**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — Fifty-one African nations have condemned what they called the Reagan administration's open support of South Africa and said it could encourage "state terrorism" by South Africa's white-minority government.

A leading African representative, Ambassador E. Akporode Clark of Nigeria, deplored as an "outrage" Tuesday a secret meeting last week between James J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and South Africa's chief of military intelligence.

In Washington, President Reagan's chief spokesman said Mrs. Kirkpatrick was not aware that the South African was a military man until after the March 15 meeting. Officials confirmed Tuesday that Mrs. Kirkpatrick held separate meetings last week with Lt. Gen. P.W. Van Der Westhuizen, the South African military intelligence chief, and with Dirk Mudge, a white political leader from the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

It marked the first known contact on U.S. soil between a senior U.S. official and a South African officer since the imposition 19 years ago of a ban on visits to the United States by members of the South African military.

Titled "unfortunate" James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, termed the meetings "unfortunate" Tuesday and said the South Africans had

presented themselves "under false colors."

"It was represented to [Mrs. Kirkpatrick] that these were people who were knowledgeable about the South African question," Mr. Brady said. "She was unaware at the time that they were military."

The 51-nation African Group issued a statement Tuesday expressing "deep concern" and saying that it "will not accept the development of the policy by the present American administration in favor of the racist regime of South Africa."

It added, "Such a trend can only encourage state terrorism practiced by South Africa, [encourage] racist oppression and repression of the black people in South Africa, perpetuate the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and gener-

ally harm U.S.-African relations, for which the American government will be solely responsible."

The statement was read by the group's current chairman, Ambassador Ferdinand Oyono of Cameroon.

Two weeks ago, President Reagan indicated in an interview that he might favor a thawing of the chill in U.S.-South African relations.

Last weekend, his national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, said future relations with the Pretoria government should depend on American self-interest and not on U.S. disapproval of South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The Nigerian UN ambassador, Mr. Clark, referring to the 52 Americans released by Iran in January, said, "We spent a lot of time

helping you with your help who we considered we against international law."

Now, he asserted, blacks find the United States sulking with a state practice against its neighbor.

Another Move  
 In another move that cc black Africans, the U.S. S partment asked for congress repeal of the Clark arms legislation that prohibits to rebels fighting the backed government in Ang

The African Group dre between U.S. statements said and "increased amonions by the Pretoria against the [black] Ft states of Angola, Mozamb

Botswana, the abduction dom fighters from ney countries, the visits of So can military agents in Wa to hold talks with high of the American administrat the call for the repeal of t amendment."

Black African sources group's statement stress African "state terrorism" the Reagan administrat stressed that it will give pr to the battle against int terrorism over concern fo rights.

Mr. Oyono said the new ence was the first step i paign to "draw attention dangerous consequences developments."

## \$1.35 Billion Pledged to Zimbabwe

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe, threatened by tougher trade terms with South Africa, announced Wednesday that it had won international aid pledges totaling \$1.35 billion at a major donors conference.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development said that foreign countries and aid agencies had pledged a total of \$1.8 billion since independence last April, of which \$1.35 billion had been pledged during the conference.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been seeking the aid to build up underused land held by whites, resettle some of the 650,000 peasant farmers who form the subsistence economy and revamp the largely infertile reserves where blacks were sent by the white government of the former Rhodesian regime.

On Tuesday, South Africa announced that it was terminating a preferential trade agreement with Salisbury. The accord dates back to 1964 and was one of the means by which Pretoria helped sustain Rhodesia's white minority.

## Seoul Opposition Figure Calls Voting Meaningless

By Henry Scott Stokes  
 New York Times Service

**SEOUL** — Kim Young Sam, a leading politician under house arrest here since the military takeover last May, says that the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan has curtailed freedom of speech, has seized direct control of all media and rules South Korea by fear.

Mr. Kim, 53, spoke on the eve of Wednesday's parliamentary elections — the first held under Gen. Chun — in an interview at his heavily guarded home in Seoul.

The former leader of the banned New Democratic Party was considered a possible candidate for the presidency until he was confined to his home May 7, when the army under the control of Gen. Chun imposed martial law. Since then, Mr. Kim has had no opportunity until now to meet the Korean or foreign press.

Mr. Kim dismissed Wednesday's elections for a new 276-seat National Assembly as "meaningless" and maintained that Gen. Chun himself had selected the leaders of the new parties, which were organized under stringent legislative, amounting to virtual martial law.

"No Real Opposition"  
 The elections are, unfortunately, meaningless under these circumstances because there is no real opposition," Mr. Kim said.

"Chun decides who comes out to run in these elections," he said, "so what difference do the elections make?" Mr. Kim was alluding to the leadership of the Democratic Justice Party, the new pro-government group, it is controlled by Kwun Jang Dahl, a former colonel in the Defense Security Command, which was headed by Gen. Chun.

Mr. Kim shrugged when he was asked about Yoo Chi Song, who heads the second largest party in the new elections, the Democratic Korea Party, an ostensible opposition group. A Western political analyst in Seoul has commented that "there is good evidence that the opposition doesn't want to win."

Direct cast ballot on Wednesday in direct elections in 92 two-member constituencies, for which there are 634 candidates. The device seen as ensuring a victory by Mr. Kwun's group is a rule providing that the party that wins the most seats in these contests will automatically be given two-thirds of the remaining 92 Assembly seats, with the rest divided proportionally among the other parties.

No Incidents Reported  
 This means that if the government group wins one seat in each of the 92 constituencies — the maximum allowed — it will then receive an additional 61 of the "proportional" seats, giving it 153 members out of a total of 276. "This would give our party a moderate stability in the parliament," Gen. Chun said Tuesday during a stumping tour at Youngju in the east-central part of the country.

[Voting at 12,171 polling stations throughout the country closed with no incidents reported, police said, according to United Press International. A tentative tabulation by the authorities showed that at least 77.8 percent of the 21 million eligible voters cast ballots. The turnout may go up slightly when final reports are in, officials said. The results of the vote will be made known Thursday.]

Mr. Kim said that Gen. Chun had established an "incomparably" tighter grip on South Korea

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Uganda Gunmen Attack Ruling Party

**KAMPALA, Uganda** — Gunmen attacked the headquarters of Milton Obote's ruling party Wednesday, only hours after cutting off electricity supplies to much of Uganda and putting the radio off the air.

The clandestine Uganda Freedom Movement claimed responsibility for the attack. It said the party's headquarters were destroyed by a power outage on Tuesday night when a main pylon was destroyed by a power surge. Power was restored to Kampala at noon, but engineers said areas would be without power for up to a week.

Three soldiers were killed in the attack on the Radio Uganda station, where generators and electrical equipment were destroyed.

### U.S. Space Shuttle Test Delayed by New

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.** — A critical liquid fueling test of a space shuttle's towering external tank was temporarily delayed day because of problems in a hazardous-gas detector on the tank.

Technicians were trying to switch the detector, located in the tank of the orbiter, to another power source. The technicians said the switch would alleviate the temporary problem, allowing the countdown to continue and fueling to begin.

If this and a similar procedure on Friday are successful, space officials hope to set a definite launch date, possibly April 10, space flight of the shuttle is already two years behind the original because of technical problems.

### Bonn Threatens Sanctions Over EEC Steel

**BONN** — West Germany expressed anger Wednesday at the latest summit meeting of the European Economic Community, saying it threatened sanctions against its market partners that illegally subsidize their troubled steel industry.

The chief government spokesman, Kurt Becker, said that he considered imposing import quotas or levies to protect West steel producers against subsidized steel from other EEC states, no deadline for taking these steps, he added.

In Brussels, a West German spokesman said that Bonn was press a meeting of EEC industry ministers there Thursday to state subsidies for their steelmakers. Ministers agreed earlier that no further state aid should begin after July, 1983, but this satisfied Bonn.

### UN Launches Appeal for Food Aid for

**GENEVA** — The United Nations Wednesday launched an appeal for food aid for China. The appeal was made after Peking food was droughted urgently for flood victims in the province of Heilongjiang in the Hebei province.

Around 40 million people are affected, the Chinese said in an appeal to the United Nations for such aid. The UN Disaster Agency in its appeal asked governments to provide 500,000 tons and 600,000 tons of wheat as well as other foodstuffs such as rice and sorghum.

Peking is also asking for 1.5 million blankets and 4.4 million warm clothing, the appeal said. UN sources said Peking value needs at \$700 million. But the appeal mentioned only food and nonfinancial requirements.

### Thousands Join Strikes, Slowdowns in I

**TEL AVIV** — Strikes and slowdowns spread in Israel Wednesday, bus drivers, telephone engineers, electrical and some military joining teachers.

Teachers, who had kept schools closed for the last two days, back to half-day strikes because, the Israeli radio reported, they were more disruptive. Electric company workers demanding a pay scale refused to match the flow of electricity to meet demand, raising the possibility of blackouts.

## ASEAN Efforts Stepped Up on Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

New York last Friday. Besides the ASEAN countries, he is scheduled to visit Vietnam, Laos and Japan.

Some ASEAN members have expressed determination to hold a conference, even if the Vietnamese refuse to attend, as a way to focus attention on the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Lead and Endorse  
 So far, U.S. policy has been to follow ASEAN's lead and endorse — albeit uncomfortably — the association's support of the Khmer Rouge government as the legitimate representative of Cambodia at the United Nations.

Some diplomats feel, however, that support for the Khmer Rouge to "bleed" the Vietnamese actually plays into Hanoi's hands. According to this argument, the approximately 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have not gone all out to destroy Pol Pot's estimated 35,000-strong army in western Cambodia because they need its presence to justify their own occupation.

Although many Cambodians resent the largely Vietnamese-administered government in Phnom

Penh and the presence of Vietnamese troops, said to fear the return of Pol Pot to power.

The Khmer Rouge's sincerity is doubted. In a recent interview with the Far Eastern Economic Review at his palace in exile, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said: "I do not play with the Khmer Rouge. I want to stay in the country and see the Khmer Rouge government as the legitimate representative of Cambodia at the United Nations."

Explaining his apparent timor about the Prince Sihanouk said, "I change tactics, by mind, not my convictions. And my conviction we need a good reconciliation with Viet said that a united front with the Khmer Rouge is "unrealistic" and that waging war against names was "madness."

Chemical Warfare Charged  
**BEKING (Reuters)** — China accused 1 forces Wednesday of using chemical warfare against Cambodia. Toxic gas is being used in Cambodian villages, the official People's Daily in a commentary, because the Vietnamese down in a war they cannot win.



**INDEPENDENCE** — Greek President Constantine Caramanlis, left, reviewed troops on Wednesday in Athens as the nation marked the 160th anniversary of its independence from Ottoman rule with military parades in major cities.

## Basque Leader Supports Army's New Role

By Anthony Winning  
 Reuters

**MADRID** — Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo won cautious backing Wednesday from Carlos Garaicoechea, the Basque leader, for his decision to give the military a direct role in the battle against Basque political violence.

After a two-hour meeting with the premier, the leader of the Basque autonomous government said there was a mutual desire to work together in the present difficult political situation.

Replying to questions from reporters, Mr. Garaicoechea said the central government's new measures were the consequence of "terrorist provocation and will not affect individual rights nor interfere with the civilian authority."

Mr. Garaicoechea, who came to Madrid to have the latest security measures explained to him by Mr. Calvo Sotelo and Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, said the Basque autonomy process would go ahead uninterrupted.

The Basque leader's talks in Madrid were held against the background of a crackdown on suspected separatist supporters in the northern region. Police sources said 42 radical suspects had been detained Tuesday and Wednesday, but said a majority had already been released or would be freed soon.

The San Sebastian newspaper Egin reported that 51 persons, all members of the radical Basque coalition Herri Batasuna (Union of the People) had been detained in the three Basque provinces and neighboring Navarre. The sources said that those detained were being questioned about suspected links with the ETA military wing.

Informed Spanish sources said the army could be ready to take up frontier duties in the Basque country by this weekend. Among units expected to be used are those with mountain training and so-called special operations companies.

Parliamentary Civil Guards have already stepped up surveillance along Spain's Basque and Navarre frontier with France, according to Basque sources. Seven Spanish Navy vessels are intensifying patrols along the Basque country's Bay of Biscay coast, and a unified anti-guerrilla command structure, which was an integral part of the government's new measures, is expected to be formally set up Friday.

The command structure will include representatives of the military, the civil guard and the police and will come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

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position to pass on state secrets as such to the Russians, he nevertheless consistently betrayed everyone with whom he came into contact," the newspaper said.

"To swell his information, he made his London flat available to parliamentarians, including ministers, for their sexual liaisons and then collected the evidence which he passed on to both the security services and the Russians."

Earlier this week, the Daily Mail alleged the late Sir Roger, former head of MI-5, was feared to have been a double agent working for the KGB. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ordered an investigation and was expected to make a statement in Parliament on Thursday.

Trudeau Admits Protection  
**OTTAWA (UPI)** — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has acknowledged his government sought to protect persons named in the investigation of the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet cypher clerk, by refusing to release relevant documents.

Mr. Gouzenko, whose revelations of double agents and "moles" based on documents carried with him from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa sent a shock wave through Western intelligence services, figures prominently in recent disclosures about Sir Roger Hollis.

Sir Roger is believed to have been the man dispatched in 1945 to question Mr. Gouzenko about the existence of just such a "mole."

Mr. Trudeau said in the House of Commons on Tuesday that security was not a major factor in the government's 1976 decision to extend the 30-year period of confidentiality covering the papers from a royal commission that looked into Mr. Gouzenko's charges.

"The reason another 10 years was added ... had not to do with security but had to do with the privacy of individuals," he said. "Some people were named. It was perhaps not in keeping with our policy to make the papers public, for fear of invading their privacy."

Eanes Mozambique Visit  
**LISBON** — Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Wednesday accepted an invitation to Mozambique later this year, indicating a major change in relations between Portugal and its former African colony.

Polish Talks Postponed  
 The allegation followed the newspaper's naming this week of the former head of British intelligence from 1956 to 1965, Sir Roger Hollis, as a possible Soviet spy.

Chapman Fischer, a veteran journalist, wrote Tuesday that neither the KGB nor MI-5 had any "illusions about the fact that he [Mr. Driberg] was working for the other side and both sought to use him for their own purposes."

Profile of Burgess  
 Educated as classical scholar at Oxford, Mr. Driberg eventually became a journalist and gossip columnist on the Daily Express. From 1928 to 1943, under the pen name William Hickey, he reported on the doings of London society.

He eventually entered Parliament and became a major figure in leftist politics in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

Mr. Driberg, who once wrote a profile of Gen. Burgess, a British double agent, was chairman of the Labor Party in 1957-58 and a member of the party's national executive committee from 1949 to 1972.

The Daily Mail said he served the two intelligence agencies until retiring from the House of Commons in 1974, and continued to do so as a member of the House of Lords, which he joined after receiving a life peerage from Sir Harold Wilson, then the prime minister.

The newspaper said Mr. Driberg's relations with MI-5 "were to be of immense benefit to him personally. He was a compulsive homosexual repeatedly caught either procuring or committing a homosexual act in public places. Yet, though such behavior was unlawful and invariably led to prosecution, Driberg escaped retribution."

"Though Driberg was never in a

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# Reagan's Libya Decision: Global Terrorism vs. Oil

By Michael Getler  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, determined to fight global terrorism, must decide what to do about the radical regime in Libya — a government that is accused by the United States of underwriting terrorists, that sends troops to neighboring countries and that buys billions in arms from Moscow.

But there is another fact about Libya that may get in the way of administration's principles: it definitely makes for tough foreign policy choices. It is that Libya is the third largest supplier of oil to the United States, providing about 11 percent of U.S. needs. In return for a special type of crude oil used by any refineries on the East coast, the United States ships out \$9 billion a year into the treasury of Libya's radical leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi. About 300 Americans, many of them

connected with U.S. oil companies, make their homes there.

Last year, it was Billy Carter's financial connections with Libya and possible influence-peddling that caused big headlines.

But this year, a new administration is far more concerned with containing Soviet influence around the world and the work of what it sees as Soviet surrogates. The administration is bothered most by the \$12-billion stockpile of Soviet arms that Col. Qadhafi has built up and by the successful military intervention of his forces into the neighboring country of Chad.

**Intense Review**

What to do about Col. Qadhafi, who also has about 5,000 Soviet, East European and Cuban advisers in his country, is the subject of intense review within the administration. While there tends to be agreement that the colonel himself is a danger — a senior official describes him

as a "mini-imperialist and supporter of terrorism, an old-fashioned tribal leader who feeds a mystical air about him and doesn't have much respect for a country's boundaries" — there is no agreement yet on how to handle him.

The Libyan leader is not viewed as especially vulnerable

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

on his home ground, although there have been reports of a military involving army troops in Tobruk last summer. But any direct move against him would undoubtedly be risky, especially with so many Americans there.

Within the State Department, there appear to be two schools of thought, although, as one official says, "nobody advocates being nice to him."

The department's African specialists, sources say, tend to view

Libya as primarily a regional problem. The United States can best help solve the problem by backing existing resolutions by many African states against Col. Qadhafi and by encouraging them and the French, with long-established ties in the region, to get the Libyans to change their ways. In this view, the Africans are closest to the situation and know the intricacies better than does the United States.

**Confrontational View**

A more confrontational view is said to be espoused within the State Department's policy-planning staff. This would involve an attempt to draw the line on Libyan expansionism and stop it in Chad. Otherwise, it is reasoned, Col. Qadhafi's "delusions of grandeur" will drive him further, possibly into Sudan or Algeria.

The harder line also views Col. Qadhafi as Moscow's surrogate, sowing the seeds of disruption in a band from Morocco in

western Africa through Egypt and across the Red Sea into Saudi Arabia. President Reagan has also talked publicly of Col. Qadhafi as a Soviet surrogate.

Opinions differ about the depth of Libyan-Soviet ties. For example, in one view, the vast stockpile of tanks, planes and guns bought from Moscow — far beyond the apparent needs of a country of less than 3 million people — may really be meant as prepositioned equipment for some future Soviet thrust into the Middle East. But others believe that the arms are more a reflection of Col. Qadhafi's desire for weapons and the Soviet desire for the hard Western cash that Libya spends for the arms.

Similarly, some skeptics believe that Col. Qadhafi is too much his own man to be exclusively a puppet of Moscow, too unpredictable, disorganized and unreliable for Moscow ever to count on in a crunch.

# Israel Sees Mideast Arms Race Fueled by U.S. Sales to Saudis

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Having decided not to fight a futile battle against the sale of sophisticated U.S. aircraft equipment to Saudi Arabia, Israel is focusing on what it considers a broader — and more ominous — threat of a Middle Eastern arms race in which Saudi advanced weapons could fall into the hands of radical Arab states.

Leaders of the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin have resigned themselves to the U.S. sale of fuel pods, advanced missiles and other equipment that will boost the operational range of 60 jets that Saudi Arabia has already ordered. Some Israeli officials are convinced that the Saudis will also eventually get four Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft that they have requested in the face of intense Israeli opposition.

But the Israelis have far from given up their resolve to hold the Reagan administration to what they regard as an American obligation to protect the existence of the Jewish state by assuring the supply of advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia by selling similar systems to Israel under special terms, Mr. Shamir told the Knesset (parliament): "To our regret, we must state that we do not see this as a solution, or as a way out."

**Jets in Service**

He added: "The state of Israel will not be able — even from the economic point of view — to withstand such an arms race, and it is our duty to call upon the government of the United States and all the other countries of the world to put a halt to this unrestrained flood of the tools of destruction which will, sooner or later, cause a dangerous explosion."

In an attempt to balance the Saudi deal, the United States is reported ready to provide Israel with \$600 million in preferential financing to purchase 10 more F-15s. Israel had earlier ordered 40 of the jets and a number of them already are in service.

Sources in Israel's defense establishment, expanding on Mr. Shamir's economic theme, say that since Israel has already reached a saturation point in military spending — 40 percent of the country's

budget — it could be forced to place greater emphasis on pre-emptive strikes in its defense strategy.

The pre-emptive strike, as exercised in the 1967 war with neighboring Egypt and Jordan's air forces, has always been an important part of Israel's strategic concept. But military analysts say that it is likely to become more central to military planning if the Israeli Air Force loses its qualitative advantage in the Middle East.

Israeli arguments against U.S. sales of advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia have undergone a metamorphosis since the days when pro-Israeli forces in Washington unsuccessfully tried to defeat a bill approving the sale of 60 F-15s to the Saudi kingdom in May, 1978.

**Thrust of Argument**

Then, the relatively simple thrust of the Israeli argument was that Israel, with 65 percent of its population and 75 percent of its industry concentrated in the narrow coastal plain around Tel Aviv, would be highly vulnerable to a devastating attack by aircraft as advanced as the F-15. The Israelis raised doubts whether the F-15 would really be useful solely for defensive purposes, as Saudi Arabia claimed.

In reply, the Carter administration argued that Saudi Arabia needed the ability to protect its oil wealth and territorial integrity from an attack, and that anyway, the F-15s would not have fuel pods and bomb racks that would give them offensive capability.

Israel now says the fuel pods to be sold to the Saudis will increase the range of the F-15s by 90 percent, allowing them to reach Israel from anywhere in Saudi Arabia.

But when it came time to unleash a major lobbying effort against sale of the extra F-15 equipment, the Begin government uncharacteristically decided not to engage the Reagan administration in Congress. Foreign Ministry sources explain the reticence by saying that they find no point in undermining the Israeli lobby's effectiveness in Washington by backing an already lost cause and that Mr. Begin wanted to demonstrate Israel's trust in the new U.S. administration and to strengthen Israel's ties with Mr. Reagan at the outset of his presidency.

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Protestors marching in Vienna to protest the U.S. role in El Salvador. About 3,000 took part.

## 1 Killed in El Salvador; Leftists' Cease-Fire Ends

*United Press International*

AN SALVADOR — Leftist militia ended a 24-hour cease-fire Wednesday that marked the anniversary of the slaying of Archbishop Oscar Romero, and 31 persons were reported killed across the country by terrorists.

Washington, a House subcommittee, by an 8-7 vote, approved an additional \$5 million in aid for El Salvador. The aid raises total U.S. military assistance to El Salvador to more than \$35 million.

Officials said the bodies of 31 persons, including two priests, were found at different locations around El Salvador. The bodies could not specify whether the killings occurred before or after the start of the cease-fire.

Demonstrations called by the "National Democratic Revolutionary Front" failed to materialize today, with most Salvadorans dining peacefully from the church commemorating Archbishop Romero's death in private.

**Warning by Military**

Heavily armed troops were stationed around San Salvador's main Catholic cathedral to prevent demonstrations, and the military warned people to stay off the streets. But about 200 persons, most of them priests and nuns, attended a Mass in memory of the bishop at the cathedral's Divine Providence Chapel, where he was killed on March 24, 1980.

Military officials reported only a violation of the 24-hour unilateral cease-fire called by the leftist

## Reagan Supports Lower Minimum Wage for Youths

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration says it supports the concept of a lower minimum wage for young workers to help to reduce teen-age unemployment but will not back any specific legislation at this time.

In testimony Tuesday before the labor subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said the problem of unemployment among young persons required a broad strategy and that a modification in the minimum wage was not a "cure-all."

The decision to withhold specific legislation was made at a Cabinet meeting Monday, according to Senate staff sources. The rationale was reportedly that the administration's priority is enactment of its economic program and that it does not want a fight over the lower minimum, an emotional issue for organized labor, at this time.

Elements of the business community, which has been pressing for years for a lower minimum wage for minors, have been somewhat lukewarm in their support recently. According to Senate staff aides, a number of business leaders fear that an increase in the general minimum wage, now \$3.35 an hour, would be demanded as a trade-off for a lower minimum for teen-agers.

Sen. Don Nickles, R-Okla., the chairman of the subcommittee, said there are 1.6 million unemployed teen-agers in the United States and that 35 percent of all minority youths have no jobs.

## Senior Pakistani Judges Lose Posts in Move by Zia

*Reuters*

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — At least eight senior judges in Pakistan automatically lost their jobs Wednesday after refusing to take a new oath of office giving President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq freedom to change the country's constitution, court officials said.

The included Chief Justice Anwarul Haq and two other judges of the supreme court, they said. At least six provincial high court judges were also absent from the oath-taking ceremonies.

Five judges were not invited to take the new oath and were automatically retired, judicial sources said.

Durab Patel, a supreme court judge who refused to take the oath supporting the constitutional changes, told reporters that the government had given no advance warning. He said he was telephoned by the chief justice, who had been told to watch a late-night television news program Tuesday on which the changes were announced.

The judges were required to swear a new oath under a government decree which in effect abrogated Pakistan's 1973 constitution and replaced it with a rigid code restricting the power of the civil courts and imposing strict limits on political activity.

**Parties Proscribed**

The order proscribed all but a few rightist religious parties, declared void all court judgments dealing with the legality of the martial law regime and provided for a nominated parliament to be known as a federal council.

Lawyers in Karachi and Lahore issued separate statements accusing Gen. Zia, who seized power in a bloodless coup in July, 1977, of committing a treasonable act by submitting the constitution to extend the life of his martial law regime.

to separate letters to Gen. Zia, the chief justice of the supreme court and Judges Durab Patel and Fakhruddin Ibrahim said that they were bound by their consciences and by earlier supreme court decisions.

**Blast Kills 5 Thai Youths**

*The Associated Press*

NONG KHAI, Thailand — Five schoolchildren were killed Wednesday in this northeastern Thai province when a 9-year-old boy threw a hand grenade into a gathering of about 1,000 children, authorities said.

## Senior Pakistani Judges Lose Posts in Move by Zia

In November, 1977, the supreme court endorsed Gen. Zia's takeover following months of unrest in which more than 300 people were killed, applying what it called the law of necessity. But it said Gen. Zia should hold elections quickly.

The chief justice was appointed after the takeover. His predecessor, Mohammed Yaqub Ali, lost his job when the retirement age was reduced by 10 years and after he accepted for hearing a petition challenging the martial-law regime.

**India Complaints**

NEW DELHI (AP) — India's minister of external affairs said Wednesday that his government had complained to the Reagan administration about U.S. policy in the Gulf and arms sales to Pakistan.

"I have personally conveyed to the U.S. government our grave concern at their reported moves to further militarize the Gulf region and to induct large quantities of arms into Pakistan," P.V.N. Rao said in a statement to Parliament.

**Threat of Direct Strike**

While continuing to utilize the threat of a direct Saudi strike as an argument in its battle against the sale, Israeli leaders have widened the thrust of the case considerably, examining the arms supplies against what they regard as the broader realities of Middle East instability and the prospects of longevity of the Saudi monarchy.

In a recent white paper entitled "Selling Boomerangs to Saudi Arabia," the Israeli military command argued: "It seems almost tautological to state that one of the most important lessons which the United States may derive from the Iranian crisis is that it should be more selective in the types of governments which it chooses to support.

## U.S. Senate Opposition Grows to Saudi Arms Deal

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Twenty Republican and Democratic senators have denounced the Reagan administration's plans to sell equipment to Saudi Arabia to enhance the performance of its U.S.-built F-15 fighter planes.

In several hours of floor speeches on Tuesday, the senators criticized the prospective sale, contending that it would jeopardize Israel's security, heighten an arms race in the Middle East and reward Saudi Arabia despite its opposition to the Camp David peace accords.

The speeches, which were delivered even before the administration formally proposes the sale, put the White House on notice that the transaction faces stiff opposition in Congress.

The resistance has surprised several administration officials deeply involved in the transaction. They said that they had expected less opposition given Israeli acquiescence. Israeli officials, although privately displeased with the sale, decided not to risk an abrasive confrontation with a new administration that they hope will be very supportive of Israel's needs.

The administration is negotiating with Saudi Arabia to complete the deal, which would include Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and long-range fuel tanks to increase the capabilities of 60 F-15 fighter planes sold to Saudi Arabia in 1978. No price has been announced for the sale.

After the administration officially proposes the sale, the House and Senate have 30 days to vote to disapprove the transaction. While significant opposition is expected, especially in the House, administration officials believe that the Senate will not vote to block the sale.

The Senate speeches reflected widespread concern that Saudi Arabia was not being sufficiently responsive to U.S. energy and security concerns to justify the sale of the enhancement equipment for the F-15s.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., charged that the sale was another example of the U.S. government's willingness to "barter integrity for energy."

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., described the sale as assistance to what he termed Saudi Arabia's campaign to destroy Israel. "If we've decided to abandon Israel for Arab oil or a geopolitical advantage, let's say so," Sen. Moynihan said.

## Rabat Reports Polisario Defeat

*United Press International*

RABAT — Morocco said Wednesday that its troops beat back a force of 3,000 Polisario guerrillas that allegedly entered the Western Sahara from neighboring Mauritania.

Moroccan officials said that four battalions of guerrillas tried to capture the stronghold of Gueliz Zemmur Tuesday in a dawn attack, but were beaten back with heavy losses in men and material. Gueliz Zemmur lies in the southern part of the territory, 120 miles south of the Western Sahara capital of Elayoun and near the Mauritanian frontier.

Officials gave no other details on the battle apparently involving one of the largest concentrations of Polisario forces engaged in an operation since the conflict started in 1975.

## Haig Seeks to Waive Visas for Some

*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has proposed eliminating U.S. entry visas for tourists and businessmen from nations doing the same for Americans.

The move, announced to a House subcommittee on Tuesday, was welcomed by the Air Transport Association of America, which represents most of the nation's scheduled airlines.

James Gorson, an association spokesman, said that in the group's opinion, "U.S. entry requirements and procedures for visitors are unnecessarily complex, costly and time-consuming."

Mr. Haig also asked the House international operations subcommittee to support a State Department initiative to double the life of a U.S. passport to 10 years.

The visa action would amount to a selective waiver of nonimmigrant visas, on a reciprocal basis, "for eligible citizens of countries with the best records of compliance with our immigration laws," Mr. Haig explained.

## Bill Would Limit U.S. Immigration

*Washington Post*

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Sen. Walter D. Huddleston, D-Ky., and several other members of Congress introduced a comprehensive bill on Tuesday that would reduce immigration to the United States and

more than double the size of the Border Patrol.

The proposal reflects what appears to be a growing restrictionist sentiment on Capitol Hill. The bill would require employers to verify that all the people they hired were either citizens or aliens legally authorized to work in the country. It would establish civil and criminal penalties for hiring illegal aliens.

The bill would also require the government to develop contingency plans to cope with another heavy influx of aliens like the sea operation that brought 125,000 Cubans into the United States last year.

"The immigration policies of this country have virtually gone out of control," Sen. Huddleston said. "Fidel Castro and leaders of maybe a dozen other countries really have more to say about how many people we bring to this country, who they are and when they come than does the Congress of the United States or even the executive branch."

The most significant feature of the bill is a proposal to limit total immigration to 350,000 aliens a year. Refugees and immediate relatives of citizens would come under that ceiling, which is substantially lower than the immigration levels of recent years.

Gross immigration last year exceeded 800,000, and in each of the two preceding years, it was more than 900,000. Under the Huddleston proposal, the president could admit aliens above the established ceiling only by "borrowing" from future years.

The bill would require expansion of the Border Patrol to 6,000 officers and would give them authority to buy the best available equipment. There are now 2,260 officers.

## Policy Move Upsets Haig

(Continued from Page 1)

had been promised this week, might be delayed.

In the Oval Office shortly thereafter, Mr. Reagan and his advisers set to discuss the now publicized rumors raised by Mr. Haig's testimony.

The result was the White House statement announcing that Mr. Haig indeed would be crisis coordinator. It said Mr. Reagan's choice of Mr. Bush "was guided in large measure by the fact that management of crises has traditionally — and appropriately — been done within the White House."

"As in the past, the National Security Council staff will provide administrative and other staff support to the president and vice president for the crisis management team," said the announcement, which made no mention of Mr. Haig or the State Department.

According to White House sources, Mr. Haig was informed of the decision by the president in a telephone conversation.

The day's events laid open to a rather degree than ever the currents of internal politics between White House officials and the assertive secretary of state. A senior presidential aide said it had been considered "important to use the loop" on crisis management because of the publicity.

## Carter Aide Cleared in Drug Case

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Timothy E. Kraft, who resigned as Jimmy Carter's campaign manager last year amid allegations that he had used cocaine on two occasions, has been cleared of charges by a special prosecutor.

"Credible evidence... does not warrant any criminal charge," the prosecutor, Gerald J. Gallinghouse, said in papers filed Tuesday with Judge Barrington D. Parker of U.S. District Court.

The prosecutor said no further investigation was necessary and that he would recommend to a special judicial panel that there be no indictment.

Mr. Kraft resigned two months before the election. He said in a statement Tuesday, "I sincerely wish some enterprising reporter or news organization would tabulate and report on the vast sums spent over the last three years for special prosecutors and their investigations into mischievous and meretricious allegations, which would customarily be rejected."

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## S. Wall Crashes; 3 Die

*United Press International*

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — A portion a 10-foot furnace wall collapsed five workers at a Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant Tuesday, killing two of the men and injuring the other two.

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مكتبة امارة

## Warnings in Poland

Polish party leader Stanislaw Kania's question to pro-government farmers, "Who has the courage to make out of a local incident a national cause threatening catastrophe?" has an air of desperation about it. Mr. Kania, responding to the threat of a general strike, must know that there can be no local incidents between the 10 million-strong Solidarity union and the Polish government. Certainly the first case of violent suppression of a union protest is no local incident. It is, what's more, not just a national incident. The world is watching Poland. Warsaw Pact forces are holding maneuvers on Polish soil. European Economic Community foreign ministers have warned the Soviet Union against intervening in Poland. The Soviet Union is issuing veiled threats that the Polish army will deal with the situation. A catastrophe is threatened — though not yet likely — but not because Solidarity is turning a local incident into a national cause.

The beating of Solidarity members who were peacefully trying to promote the establishment of a union for Polish farmers is the government's responsibility. It raised the tension level sharply. In response, Solidarity has demanded the resignation of several officials it holds responsible for the attack on its members. They include Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach. If they don't get their way, they threaten a general strike on Tuesday. If the crisis is not resolved and the Polish workers do walk out en masse, it will be the first time that has happened in the Soviet Union's now somewhat shaky East European empire.

Meanwhile, the economic problems that began the process under way in Poland are worsening. The country's external debt is now put at \$27 billion by Mr. Kania. Food shortages are worse than when the Gdansk strike set in motion the revolutionary forces of free trade unionism. Discipline within Solidarity is tenuous as always. It is not certain

that the charismatic yet moderate leader Lech Walesa can prevent a general strike from turning into a violent confrontation. And Solidarity has a series of additional demands including guarantees of freedom of operation for the labor movement, the right to respond to press attacks and an end to prosecution of political prisoners who support the union, which the government has already rejected.

As usual, the room for maneuver is limited. In warning his followers to exercise caution, Mr. Walesa said: "This time we have one leg hanging over the precipice." Polish Communist Party negotiator Mieczyslaw Rakowski asked: "Do these people desire to lead the nation to the barricades of an absurd fratricidal conflict?" The chances are that point hasn't been reached yet. The resolution of previous crises suggest that a way out will be found this time, too. But at what cost? The job now is to consolidate what has been won and avoid having it rolled back by the Red Army, by co-optation or any other way. Mr. Walesa and Mr. Kania seem to have a fine sense of the possible. Both understand the need to work together. But they can only succeed in preventing more and potentially much worse violence if they are not undermined by hotheads.

In the meanwhile, the West can do little more than it is doing. The EEC commitment to provide short-term credits to keep Poland from getting deeper in debt and to supply grain to ease food shortages is necessary stabilizing support. And the warning to the Soviet Union of harsh repercussions should Warsaw Pact forces invade bears repeating. The future of Poland, though, rests with Mr. Walesa and Mr. Kania. By warning the Russians and supplying credits and wheat, the West helps them both.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Slow on Pakistan

The administration's eye, scanning the globe for partners in the containment of Soviet power, has lit on Pakistan. It's hardly surprising. Pakistan is right there in the region that is this administration's strategic focus. It lies up next to Afghanistan, newly occupied by Soviet troops. It has a military tradition and a record of close ties with Republican administrations. It's run by a general plainly ready to trade on the country's strategic utility — and on its new hijack-burnished status as a victim of international terrorism — to acquire the aid and arms necessary to protect his country and to keep himself in power.

So it makes a certain sense for Pakistan's president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, to reach out to Washington. A year ago he dismissed Jimmy Carter's offer of \$400 million in aid (half economic, half military) as "peanuts"; not worth in security the cost in increased U.S. clientage. But he may see Ronald Reagan as a steadier patron, notwithstanding Mr. Reagan's bizarre public suggestion, aggravating Pakistan's risk, that Gen. Zia funnel arms to the Afghan resistance. Evidently he is looking hard at the nearly \$1 billion, mostly in military aid, that Washington is said to be offering him now.

From the U.S. standpoint, however, what has changed since a chastened Carter admin-

istration eased off trying to "draw the line" in Pakistan? Gen. Zia, for all of his crack-downs on the local opposition, is no less shaky at home. His rule remains vulnerable to ethnic separatist inroads of a sort quite manipulable from abroad. His economic burden has been swollen by an Afghan refugee flow estimated at 2 million. Then there is Pakistan's troubling nuclear program. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has a point in suggesting that it is nourished by Pakistan's general sense of insecurity. But though Gen. Zia makes much these days of the Soviet threat, it is the Indian threat that has always preoccupied Pakistan, and it is the Indian bomb exploded in 1974 that drives Pakistan toward its own.

In brief, Pakistan is an old friend in a part of the world where the U.S. position needs bolstering. But it is necessary to proceed cautiously in broadening U.S. commitments to a regime that is at once uncertain and occasionally fixed on its own agenda. The United States should not let its uplifting vision of "a larger politico-strategic theater, the region bounded by Turkey, Pakistan and the Horn of Africa," as one administration official has just put it, obscure the view of the mud on the ground.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Energy Crisis Century

Anyone who thinks the energy crisis is temporary or can be easily solved, as President Reagan apparently does, will be jolted by the latest international analysis of global energy needs. It concludes that shifting from fossil fuels to more sustainable sources of energy will take a century. It can be done, says the director of the seven-year study, Wolf Hafele, a West German nuclear scientist, "but only with pain and at high cost."

He represents the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria, an organization supported by scientific groups in 17 countries, East and West. The study is probably the most ambitious effort yet to determine the world's long-term energy needs.

The problem is not a lack of technology or resources; both will be available. The problem is time, and the political concentration necessary to convert from today's ponderous energy systems to new ones. It took a century for coal to supplant wood in Europe. It will take many decades for nuclear or solar technologies to live up to their potential. Indeed, solar power might supply only 7 percent of the world's energy in the year 2030.

Conservation can greatly reduce demand. But the world will still need more energy to keep up with population, which could increase from 4 billion to 8 billion over the next 30 years. It will need still more energy to allow for modest economic growth. Even if

growth rates are less than 2 percent a year by 2030, the world will still use three times the energy it now uses.

The study team foresees two broad transitions. The first, over the next 50 years, will be from clean conventional fossil fuels like oil and natural gas to dirtier and more expensive ones like those from tar sands. The second transition, over another 50 years, will be to nuclear, solar and renewable energy sources that might support 10 billion people indefinitely.

Getting there will be awesomely difficult. If biological energy sources are to be used extensively, the globe will have to become a giant herbarium, with more land devoted to growing fuel than is now used in raising food. If centralized solar power plants are to be a major source of energy a century hence, the amounts of concrete needed to build them would strain the world's productive capacity.

Prof. Hafele feels the message is clear: choosing among alternative energy sources is a luxury the world cannot afford; the alternatives all need developing, quickly. That may overstate the case. It would be possible to impose a moratorium on nuclear power, for example, and still meet moderate global energy needs for the next 50 years. But specifics aside, his sense of urgency is justified. The energy crisis will last a long, long time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1906

WASHINGTON — Concern is being manifested in some quarters of the waning influence of the administration. Many persons who do not agree with Mr. Roosevelt on many features of his policy concede that it would be unfortunate for the country if none of his recommendations be accepted and if there were to be a permanent arrangement between him and the party leaders. The sentiment has been increased by the remarkable series of recent reverses for the administration. It began with the council of Federation of Labor's visit to the White House to threaten the administration with vengeance if it did not rigidly exclude the Chinese, pass laws for the protection of labor and enforce the eight-hour law.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1931

CHAMBERY, France — Louis Clarke, 33, born in Los Angeles and a representative of the Standard Oil Company, ran amok with a hammer and a mallet in this city today and seriously wounded a woman and a man. His victims were strangers to him, and no reason for the acts, except madness, have been ascertained by officials, who captured the man after a chase. Mr. Clarke is said to have been passing through the Allee des Portiques this morning when he suddenly snatched a hammer from a wine merchant's outdoor display and rushed upon Mlle. Boget, 68. "My heart told me to kill and so I did," the man said smilingly under interrogation. "I have no regrets, for my heart does not reproach me."



## Imperialism (2): U.S. Decline by Design

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — Twenty years ago, anyone looking at a map of the world would have had no difficulty in finding evidence of the imperial design of which the Soviet Union and the United States routinely accuse each other. There in the center, stretching from East Germany to North Korea and North Vietnam, was the Soviet domain, united in a political and economic system, all presumptively subordinate to the leadership of Moscow. Beyond Indonesia, Egypt, Algeria and in the Communist parties of Western Europe, were faithful sources of support.

Surrounding the great Sino-Soviet land mass were the acronyms of expressions of U.S. power — SEATO to the south and east, CENTO in the Middle East, NATO in the west. Supplementing these was a web of military alliances. In the organizations and the treaties, no one doubted the paramount role — political, financial and military — of the United States.

### Friendly Nations

Outside this band of encircling alliances — the word "encirclement" was in common use in those days — lay a generally friendly community of nations. From Latin America came strong support for U.S. purposes. By 1961, it was not possible to muster a secure majority at the United Nations to keep China as a Soviet province, out. But it was still possible to get the votes to have a question declared an important question, which thus required a two-thirds vote. It was only a few years earlier that John Foster Dulles had accused those non-Communist countries that stood apart from a formal alliance with the United States of an immoral neutrality. Even neutrality, if sufficiently inconvenient, can be an *inimicus*.

In an earlier article (IHT, March 20), I dealt with the misfortune that, in these past 20 years, has overtaken what map-viewing strategists call the Soviet Empire. Moscow and Peking have split apart; the Eastern European countries have become increasingly independent and assertive; ties with Indonesia, Egypt, Algeria and others have been severed; Eurocommunism has arrived. By comparison, the U.S. decline, if indubitable, has been brilliantly in contrast.

### Aberrations

SEATO and CENTO have gone, more or less literally, with the wind, for it was of that they largely consisted. Similarly the bilateral military arrangements. All were an aberration of the military and diplomatic mind. The politicians and governments united in these treaties had always enough immediate and pressing problems of their own without being much concerned with the seemingly far more theoretical danger from China or the Soviet Union. And there was danger for any politician in seeming to be too pliable as regards U.S. policy.

Pakistan was in many ways the center of this system, a member of both treaty organizations. But the Pakistanis were always much too practical to see their alliance and their arms as an instrument against the Russians or the Chinese. Against any determined movement by the Red Army, they would not have lasted more than hours. But the arms were extremely useful against India, where, in fact, they were used in the border wars. In the end, the country once described as our most faithful Asian ally succumbed to its own geographical and ethnic division. It is hard to believe that anyone can now regret the passing of the Dulles policy of military (or imperialist) might derived from alliance with the *indigent*.

### NATO Survives

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization does survive. Here, too, as compared with 20 years ago, there is far less tendency to accept U.S. leadership automatically. On matters ranging from trade policy with the Russians to missile deployment, negotiation is now required where suggestion would once have served. But the singular feature of this change is that we sought it. In the years following World War II, we invested billions of dollars in the industrial rejuvenation of Western Europe, as we

also accorded strong support to the industrial revival of Japan. Combined with the efforts of the countries involved, it was brilliantly successful — far more successful than anything achieved by the Russians in the economically less advanced world of Eastern Europe. It was hardly to be supposed that this success would be unimpaired by a similar development in European and Japanese political self-confidence and self-assurance.

### Sterile Investment

There has been another aspect of our policy, equally deliberate but largely uncelebrated, that has contributed to the independent mood of our friends, and notably that of West Germany and Japan. In the years since World War II, a huge share of our available capital has gone each year into relatively sterile military investment at home. In West Germany and Japan, it has gone into the modernization and rejuvenation of civilian industrial plants. No one should doubt the difference that this has made. Those who argue automatically for any military outlay as a support to U.S. strength should reflect on how much greater U.S. prestige and power would be in the world if U.S. industrial plants were in better condition than it is at present.

We have also lost the more or less automatic support for U.S. policy from numerous of the countries of — as it is still called — the Third World. No longer do U.S. signals bring an assured response at the United Nations or conferences convened elsewhere in the world. But, again, such independence was a purpose of U.S. policy;

on no point in the past 20 or 30 years was U.S. rhetoric so loud and clear. That a new industrial power such as Brazil, a freshly endowed one such as Mexico, greatly affluent ones such as the members of OPEC, should now assert themselves with greater confidence can hardly come to us as a surprise.

The green revolution in India (bringing a modest export surplus of grain in some recent good years), the considerable industrial development and the huge flow of remittances from its eager workers overseas have given that country an economic independence that was unimaginable when I left there 18 years ago. But nowhere has this movement away from the United States brought any appreciable alliance with or subordination to the purposes of the Soviet Union. The notion sometimes brooded that India, home of millions of the world's most passionate property owners, some of its most rapacious capitalists and myriads of its most undisciplined politicians, is somehow in the Soviet orbit is arrant nonsense.

### Two Reverses

Passing over such examples of extreme ambiguity as Iraq, now in conflict with a hostile Iran; Syria, now a seemingly indispensable stabilizing influence on once indubitably capitalist Lebanon; Angola, where a Marxist government is sustained by Gulf Oil; and Ethiopia, which, to the extent that it is governed by anyone, has been lost in trade for Somalia, there have been only two incontrovertible cases of a U.S. reverse to the past 20 years. One of these is

South Vietnam (along with Cambodia), and the other is Iran.

The parallel here and the lessons of the experience are wonderfully clear, although in foreign policy even less than in economics does experience triumph over preferred belief. Vietnam and Iran were the two countries of the Third World to which, as I earlier noted, we accorded the closest military embrace — in one, active and costly participation; in the other, an expensive intrusion of U.S. equipment and advisers. In both, U.S. influence was exercised through local leaders who in Vietnam were incompetent and corrupt and in Iran oppressive and disloyal. In both, we reaped the consequences of this leadership. But not even Iran was lost to the Russians. The Iranians ended up hating everybody.

The consequences of the close embrace are clear. They are the same for the Russians — were the same in China — as for ourselves. If the local leadership is strong, effective and well regarded, it will not tolerate foreign domination. If it is weak, ineffective, unpopular or oppressive, it may accept foreign guidance or domination, but it will not be tolerated by its own people. That is the enduring fact of what, as I shall argue in another article, is rather fancifully called modern imperialism.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to India, is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University. This is the second article of a three-part series he wrote for The Washington Post.

## Mideast Arms Race Spirals On

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — To understand the dynamics of the Middle East arms race and its essential mindlessness, as well — you have only to put this question to almost any defense expert in or out of office:

Why did the United States originally agree to sell 60 of its most sophisticated military aircraft, the F-15 fighter-bomber, to Saudi Arabia, and why is it now ready to significantly enhance both the range and firepower of this plane by adding Sidewinder missiles and other support aircraft and equipment? The answer: Because the Saudis need this capacity to strike at targets 1,000 miles away? The answer, almost unanimously, is that they don't. So why, once again, are we doing it? At this point the conversation comes full circle: The answer is that the Saudis are insisting on it.

### Can't Say 'No'

Strictly speaking, of course, that's only part of the explanation. The other part is that the United States, for reasons that makes almost no sense in military terms, can't bring itself to say "no" to Saudi Arabia.

Now it is true that along the way, in the case of the F-15s, the United States has said no. President Carter explicitly promised not to sell the fuel tanks, missiles and all the rest when he was fighting a close and bruising battle with Congress for approval of the sale of the aircraft in 1978. Israel and the American Jewish community were violently opposed.

And then again, when the Saudis began pressing for the "extras" last year, some 68 senators expressed their opposition in a letter to the White House. That would have been more than enough to kill the sales under a procedure which permits either house of Congress 30 days to veto such transactions. Just 10 days before last, November's election, in what was obviously an effort to reassure Israeli supporters, Mr. Carter publicly promised "no change" in his original commitment not to upgrade the F-15's capabilities.

One is left with the clear impression that the Reagan administration is now reversing Carter policy — that this is a partisan matter, reflecting the new administration's greatly enlarged concern for

Mideast, and Gulf, security, and consequent willingness to accede to Saudi demands in a way that the Carter administration would not.

### Private Record

That's what the public record suggests. But the private record suggests quite the contrary. According to former high officials in a position to know, almost immediately after the election, the Saudis once again began pressing their case for the extra gear for the F-15's with renewed urgency. And the Carter administration was ready, in the middle of the presidential transition, to go along at least most of the way.

Quietly overtures, in fact, were made to the Reagan transition team. An offer was made to make its bipartisan affair, with the president-elect giving his tacit approval in a way that would have taken both the outgoing and the incoming administration off the political book.

But the Reagan camp reportedly was not yet ready to take the plunge, although there was strong support among Mr. Reagan's military and foreign policy advisers for upgrading the F-15s. The Carter administration thereupon decided against going it alone.

"We never did make a binding commitment to the Saudis," says one former Carter official. "But the written record, if published, would certainly imply that we were ready to go forward. If we had been re-elected, we would probably be doing pretty much what the Reagan administration is doing now."

The effect of all this is to make the F-15s pretty much of a non-issue. What seemed to be shaping up as another battle royal, with Dem-

ocratic Sens. Edward Kennedy, Alan Cranston and Joseph Biden leading the opposition, is likely to be not much of a fight.

The Reagan administration is putting it about in its dealing with American Jewish leaders, that it is only doing what the Carter administration was prepared to do. The Israelis, sensing the force of that argument and not being eager for a losing confrontation with the new U.S. administration, are registering only perfunctory opposition.

### Soviet Threat

One reason: As an offset to the supposedly new military capacity being conferred upon Saudi Arabia, Israel will receive some \$600 million in new arms credits from the United States.

And so the Mideast arms race spirals on, with no clear answer as to how the additional arms fit into U.S. strategic planning to meet what the Reagan administration perceives to be an increasingly dangerous Soviet threat to the area.

There are undoubtedly Saudi defense needs — for defensive weapons such as the far less sophisticated and more immediately useful F-5s which the United States has furnished Egypt. The question remains what use Saudi Arabia has for the hottest and hardest-to-handle offensive aircraft in the U.S. arsenal. If it is a matter of prestige of ingratiating a vital oil producer, one with a potentially constructive role to play in the Palestinian issue — a further question remains. What has the United States so far received — or can reasonably expect to receive — in return?

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## Warning Watch the Rhetoric

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In the flesh of political life there usually is a sleek principle. Today there is a sleek principle — dangerous: servative objectives, among things — within some conservative rhetoric. This point was broomed by a recent episode in the Senate Budget Committee.

The committee, like the itself, only even more so, is a lot of people whose principle with the federal government consisted, until now, in deploring it from afar. Fifteen of today's 100 senators have less than five years, and half 12 Republicans on the committee came to the Senate four months ago.

On March 19, the committee was sweeping like a cyclone the budget. Suddenly, a Republican, Sen. Dan Quayle of Indiana, a Republican, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, a Republican, Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah, Texas, Iowa, Idaho: Not surprisingly, programs have been critical special severity. So when all joined by others, waded all about a rural program, Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., have been forgiven if he had a lecture about some sense of being some for the instead, Sen. Moynihan's (years ago) lecture was a little, and called for "a" that government does.

### Consensus

He said that if the case was going to have a case (and eventually it was) in endorsing cuts larger than Reagan sought, it must: from rhetoric about all men being "somebody's" back, he said in effect: "Hatch, Rural Electrification Administration, which helped build it of millions, especially in the Plains and Deep South. It was posed, he noted, by a pre from New York (Franklin: velt).

Warning to his theme Moynihan warns to a theme), he said, in effect: the Imperial Valley of Cal. Let us now praise governor role in the most striking of the valley since Moynihan takes "the election of the day. Only God can make an arid but it took government in the valley into such a splendid garden. Specifically, it to Bureau of Reclamation, by a president from — a New York (Teddy Roosevelt).

Although the vast majority of the proposed budget cuts are, and all are arguable, the crop into some advocacy of a tone that is unworthy of dangerous for the Reagan administration. It is a tone of disparagement of government suggests that all cuts are easy because government, do anything right anyway.

If this conservative addition is to do its most duty, then eventually —, soon — it must enlist the support for strenuous, exertions regarding the world. This will involve procuring complex, expensive assets, such as the MX, but also attempting to change policies, and perhaps the elements, of nations like Cuba, Libya. At that point, this conservative administration may let cost of supporters who laboring the public with indifference, skepticism about the intent, even the motives, of them.

This administration may ably decide to summon the for (figuratively speaking) a top some San Juan Hill. I badge call may be made, skepticism of a nation that is on to heart what some critics say about government incorrigibly incompetent, skepticism cannot be sealed one compartment of the mind; it tends to seep. You tell people over and over the element is a klutz that cause Cleveland, and then suggest Oh, by the way, give the \$1.3 billion for missiles, and support its attempt something about Cuba.

Earlier in this century, conservatives achieved a consistency. They advocated a policy of minimal government, and a foreign policy of isolationism. Today that is not acceptable consistency for them.

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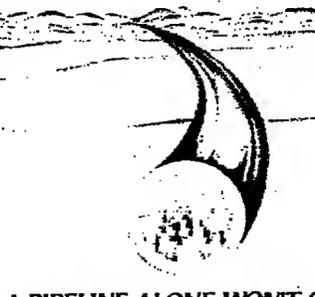
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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Div. in 3 Yrs. P/E 100s	Close	12 Month High Low Div. in 3 Yrs. P/E 100s	Close
14%	11.25	14%	11.25
15%	12.50	15%	12.50
16%	14.00	16%	14.00
17%	15.50	17%	15.50
18%	17.00	18%	17.00
19%	18.50	19%	18.50
20%	20.00	20%	20.00
21%	21.50	21%	21.50
22%	23.00	22%	23.00
23%	24.50	23%	24.50
24%	26.00	24%	26.00
25%	27.50	25%	27.50
26%	29.00	26%	29.00
27%	30.50	27%	30.50
28%	32.00	28%	32.00
29%	33.50	29%	33.50
30%	35.00	30%	35.00
31%	36.50	31%	36.50
32%	38.00	32%	38.00
33%	39.50	33%	39.50
34%	41.00	34%	41.00
35%	42.50	35%	42.50
36%	44.00	36%	44.00
37%	45.50	37%	45.50
38%	47.00	38%	47.00
39%	48.50	39%	48.50
40%	50.00	40%	50.00
41%	51.50	41%	51.50
42%	53.00	42%	53.00
43%	54.50	43%	54.50
44%	56.00	44%	56.00
45%	57.50	45%	57.50
46%	59.00	46%	59.00
47%	60.50	47%	60.50
48%	62.00	48%	62.00
49%	63.50	49%	63.50
50%	65.00	50%	65.00
51%	66.50	51%	66.50
52%	68.00	52%	68.00
53%	69.50	53%	69.50
54%	71.00	54%	71.00
55%	72.50	55%	72.50
56%	74.00	56%	74.00
57%	75.50	57%	75.50
58%	77.00	58%	77.00
59%	78.50	59%	78.50
60%	80.00	60%	80.00
61%	81.50	61%	81.50
62%	83.00	62%	83.00
63%	84.50	63%	84.50
64%	86.00	64%	86.00
65%	87.50	65%	87.50
66%	89.00	66%	89.00
67%	90.50	67%	90.50
68%	92.00	68%	92.00
69%	93.50	69%	93.50
70%	95.00	70%	95.00
71%	96.50	71%	96.50
72%	98.00	72%	98.00
73%	99.50	73%	99.50
74%	101.00	74%	101.00
75%	102.50	75%	102.50
76%	104.00	76%	104.00
77%	105.50	77%	105.50
78%	107.00	78%	107.00
79%	108.50	79%	108.50
80%	110.00	80%	110.00
81%	111.50	81%	111.50
82%	113.00	82%	113.00
83%	114.50	83%	114.50
84%	116.00	84%	116.00
85%	117.50	85%	117.50
86%	119.00	86%	119.00
87%	120.50	87%	120.50
88%	122.00	88%	122.00
89%	123.50	89%	123.50
90%	125.00	90%	125.00
91%	126.50	91%	126.50
92%	128.00	92%	128.00
93%	129.50	93%	129.50
94%	131.00	94%	131.00
95%	132.50	95%	132.50
96%	134.00	96%	134.00
97%	135.50	97%	135.50
98%	137.00	98%	137.00
99%	138.50	99%	138.50
100%	140.00	100%	140.00



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2749 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2750 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2751 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2752 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2753 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2754 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2755 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2756 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2757 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2758 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2759 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2760 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2761 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2762 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2763 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2764 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2765 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2766 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2767 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2768 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2769 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00
2770 AAN	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	0.00

### Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 24, 1981

Symbol	Price	High	Low	Close	Chg
11200 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11201 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11202 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11203 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11204 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11205 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11206 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11207 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11208 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11209 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11210 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11211 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11212 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11213 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11214 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11215 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11216 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11217 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11218 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11219 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11220 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00

### Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 24, 1981

Symbol	Price	High	Low	Close	Chg
10000 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10001 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10002 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10003 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10004 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10005 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10006 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10007 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10008 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10009 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10010 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10011 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10012 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10013 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10014 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10015 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10016 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10017 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10018 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10019 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
10020 Bourse	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00

### Canadian Index

March 25, 1981

Index	Value	Chg
10000	22.25	0.00
10001	22.25	0.00
10002	22.25	0.00
10003	22.25	0.00
10004	22.25	0.00
10005	22.25	0.00
10006	22.25	0.00
10007	22.25	0.00
10008	22.25	0.00
10009	22.25	0.00
10010	22.25	0.00
10011	22.25	0.00
10012	22.25	0.00
10013	22.25	0.00
10014	22.25	0.00
10015	22.25	0.00
10016	22.25	0.00
10017	22.25	0.00
10018	22.25	0.00
10019	22.25	0.00
10020	22.25	0.00

### Tokyo Exchange

March 25, 1981

Symbol	Price	High	Low	Close	Chg
11000	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11001	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11002	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11003	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11004	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11005	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11006	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11007	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11008	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11009	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11010	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11011	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11012	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11013	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11014	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11015	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11016	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11017	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11018	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11019	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
11020	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00

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March 25, 1981

Location	Price	High	Low	Close	Chg
London	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
Zurich	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00
Paris (12.5 Mto)	22.25	22.25	22.25		

# Lambsdorff Urges 'Free Trade' in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Last week at the exclusive Metropolitan, attorney Lloyd Cutler invited West German Ambassador Otto Graf Lambsdorff to his guests as the symbol of a new era.

Sophie Tucker was the last "red-hot momma." Mr. Lambsdorff, a rising power in West German political circles, has long believed that world city has its roots in a free system, ever since Ludwig

didn't. The textile people would be there right away, steel and others, too — and it would spread like a fire all over the place.

Free-traders in the Reagan administration agree. Worst of all, they contend, quota limits on Japanese cars would take the heat off both the companies and the United Auto Workers union that is needed to whip the U.S. industry into better competitive shape. That means not only a higher quality product, but narrowing the big wage gap that the UAW has opened between its pay scales and lower wages elsewhere in U.S. industry.

### 'That Game Is Over'

Although Japan has doubled its share of the West German car market in a year's time — from about 5 to 10 percent — Mr. Lambsdorff said the West German auto companies packing when they asked for help. When workers complained, they were told to work harder to keep up with the Japanese.

"The slogan is always the same," Mr. Lambsdorff said. "The companies say, 'We are against protectionism, but in our case, we need a little bit of it.' Mr. Lambsdorff said he responds: "I'm sorry, when I look back at the beginning of each year, typically, you gave a pay increase, and two weeks later you had a price increase. That game is over — there's competition in the market from the Japanese and others — and you should ask yourselves, 'Why are they successful?' And I do not play the game of being the economic minister, taking care of the economy, and losing sight of the consumer."

"So what you have to do in my view — I tell them — is go ahead, do capital spending, develop better techniques, build better cars, do more innovation, and do it yourself. Government subsidies are out of the question. For if we start government subsidies in the auto sector, where do we end?"

Nonetheless, Mr. Lambsdorff said, Japan in its own self-interest must be careful, be moderate, and have a long-term strategy in its export activities that won't push countries like West Germany and the United States into overt protectionism.

As Mr. Lambsdorff and the anti-protectionist bloc in the Reagan administration view the auto problem, the voluntary road — nothing on paper and no rigid numbers — is the lesser of evils. But in a real as well as pure sense,



Otto Graf Lambsdorff

voluntary restraints by Japan, which the Reagan administration has been discussing in the past few days with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, would violate free-trade principles.

Prudence on the part of Japan, if it is meaningful, translates into a significant reduction in Japanese auto exports, rising prices, and fewer choices for consumers. And at best, this will gain only short-term help for Detroit's balance sheets.

Both Toyota and Nissan, in statements, insisted that what Mr. Ito had agreed to discuss was the entire U.S. auto problem, not merely export curbs by Japanese firms, and refused to comment directly on what kind of self-restraints they might be willing to accept.

Both firms, however, pledged to continue "prudence" in exports.

# Tokyo Seeks Auto Pact With U.S. Before Suzuki Visit

By Sam Jameson  
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Kijichi Miyazawa said Wednesday Japan would like to reach agreement on at least "the broad outlines" of a settlement to the issue of Japanese car exports to the United States by the time Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki visits the United States May 4-7.

Japan's top two automakers, Toyota and Nissan, however, both urged the government to avoid "a hasty conclusion."

No government official nor any auto executive gave any hint as to what limit Japan would accept on its exports of passenger cars to the United States in the wake of an agreement Tuesday in Washington between Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito and President Reagan to open government negotiations on the issue.

Both Toyota and Nissan, in statements, insisted that what Mr. Ito had agreed to discuss was the entire U.S. auto problem, not merely export curbs by Japanese firms, and refused to comment directly on what kind of self-restraints they might be willing to accept.

Both firms, however, pledged to continue "prudence" in exports.

# But Japanese Firms Warn Against Rushing Talks And Fail to Signal What Limits They Would Accept

Masataka Okuma, executive vice president of Nissan, maker of Datsun automobiles, said, "We hope the bilateral talks will be carried out in such a way as to contribute to the mutual economic progress of both countries, based on the principle of free trade, instead of unduly rushing to find a solution."

Seishi Kato, chairman of Toyota Motor Sales Co., urged the two governments "not to rush to hasty conclusions on so important an issue as this one."

"We have long urged all parties to (recognize) the essential need for careful and discerning appraisal of the issue and all attendant ramifications," Mr. Kato said.

Government officials indicated that they wanted to know the details of Mr. Reagan's domestic plan to put the U.S. auto industry back on its feet before agreeing to any specific limits on Japanese exports. Self-restraints, however, were expected to be a focal point of the coming negotiations.

Japan's statistics, passenger car exports to the United States totaled 1.8 million last year. The United States recorded imports of 1.99 million Japanese cars, including light vans, which are counted as trucks in Japanese statistics.

### Talks to Touch on Laws

WASHINGTON (WP) — A spokesman for Mr. Ito said Tuesday that the discussions with the United States on Japanese auto shipments will include the legal problems posed by the issue and U.S. plans for revitalizing its auto industry.

The areas to be discussed are "the extent of the public opinion situation in both countries, what the United States plans to do domestically in response to the situation and the legal considerations which exist on both sides," according to a statement from Mr. Ito read by Taiso Watanabe at a press briefing.

Meanwhile, General Motors Tuesday issued its best 10-day sales report in four years. Its mid-March domestic auto sales were their second highest ever for that

period, and were 29 percent above last year's.

Ford Motor auto sales were down 8.1 percent for the period while Chrysler sales were up 18.1 percent in mid-March.

The Big Three automakers offered direct cash rebates during the period.

American Motors, which said its sales declined 32 percent from the year-ago level, announced Wednesday that it will reduce prices as much as 10 percent for all AMC and Renault cars and Jeeps, effective Thursday. The price cuts will cover AMC cars delivered before May 15, and all Jeeps and Renaults ordered before that date.

"Ready to Discuss" Japanese and U.S. officials were careful to label the planned talks as "discussions" and not "negotiations." "What we have now is an expression or wish on the part of the (Reagan) administration to have some talks by both sides," Mr. Watanabe said. "Anyway, we are ready to discuss." Mr. Watanabe said President

Reagan made no other requests of the Japanese. "We simply agreed to have continued discussions, and out of the discussions some conclusions may be reached," but nothing had been said about a voluntary import-restraint agreement between the U.S. and Japan. "We agreed to conduct discussions. The result of the discussions are not yet known," he said.

The agreement for further discussions puts off for awhile any decision by the President on import restraints — voluntary or otherwise. White House sources said the talks between Mr. Ito and President Reagan had not gone particularly well. One sign was that the deadline set last Friday by Chief of Staff James Baker for the administration's decision on the issue seemed to be slipping. White House Press Secretary James Brady refused to say that there is any deadline.

A high-level administration source said that pressure from Congress for import limits was not unwelcome at this point because it could be used as leverage against the Japanese. Mr. Ito said that President Reagan told him it would be difficult for him to veto import quota legislation because of the rising tide of protectionism here.

# Soviet Union Says Trade With West Rose to Record

United Press International

MOSCOW — Sharply rising oil gas prices helped the Soviet Union achieve a record level of trade with the Western industrial nations and Japan last year, its first surplus with those tries in nearly a decade, official statistics showed Wednesday.

The sharp downturn in Soviet commercial exchanges with the invasion of Afghanistan more than a year ago. Although the trade surplus amounted to \$200 million, it was the first since 1971 that the Soviet Union has not operated at a deficit in trade with the Western nations and Japan.

The favorable hard-currency position which the Soviets have as a result of their oil and gas exports will allow them to export to countries like Poland and other places where they achieve political gains," said a top diplomat who specializes in studying the Soviet economy.

His is entirely due to the fact that the prices of Soviet natural resources, especially oil and natural gas, have skyrocketed on world markets," he said.

The financial newspaper Ekspres Gazeta reported trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the countries of 31.5 billion rubles, equal to \$43.4 billion. Of that, Soviet

exports totaled the equivalent of \$22.8 billion and imports amounted to \$22.6 billion.

The newspaper gave no detailed summary of the role that energy exports played in the economic results, although they were described as a sector of great importance.

Soviet trade as a whole — with industrialized nations, with other members of the Socialist bloc and with the developing countries — rose 17.1 percent from 1979 to the equivalent of \$133.7 billion last year. Growth in commercial exchanges with the Western nations alone, however, outpaced that figure, rising 22.6 percent.

Trade with the United States fell to \$2.2 billion last year from \$4 billion in 1979. A significant factor in the decline was the U.S. grain embargo. Even if there had been no sharp reduction in shipments of U.S. wheat and corn to the Soviet Union, however, the Russians probably would have had a trade surplus with the West, analysts said.

For further details contact: Web 5043 BELGIUM Brussels 86-49 FRANCE Paris 572.11.13 GERMANY Munich 22.35.33 LUXEMBOURG Brussels 648.92-49 SWITZERLAND Zurich 202.11.44

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Net profit for the financial year (revenue + capital gains of the profit and loss account) reached F. 272.2 M. against F. 272.1 M. in 1979. The revenue account shows a net profit of F. 223.1 M. against F. 188.6 M. in 1979, an increase of 18.2 percent.

Over the last few months there has been persistent buying of Suez shares. Since the beginning of March, the rate of these purchases, which have been made by an investor whose identity and objectives are not known to the Company, has intensified to the point where the possibility of a simple investment can be excluded. To meet this situation, it has been decided to strengthen the position of the companies close to Compagnie Financière de Suez. 35 percent of the share capital is today concentrated in the Board of Directors. Furthermore, it should be recalled that about 15 percent of the share capital is at present owned by large French institutions well known to the Company.

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Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

European Stock Markets

Table of European stock market closing prices for Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of floating rate notes with columns for bank, issue date, and interest rate.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of selected over-the-counter securities with columns for company name, price, and change.

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International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND 100 lbs. = 160 s. 100 s. = 6.25 £

CANADIAN DOLLAR 100 Cdn. = 70 Cdn. = 1.00 Cdn.

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Paris Commodities

SUGAR 100 lbs. = 160 s. 100 s. = 6.25 £

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

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Food Products

Falling in Africa

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French Fuel Prices

PARIS - The price of 9 diesel fuel and heating oil

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AMEX Index

AMEX Index

AMEX Index

AMEX Index

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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes. The table is organized into multiple columns and rows, covering a wide range of securities.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$75,000,000 Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Company

13 1/4% Debentures Due 1988

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)

- List of international banks and financial institutions including: ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., ARNOLD AND S. BLEICHOEDER INC., BANK OF BELSINKI, BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A., BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, etc.

Gold Fixing in Luxembourg

Considering the information and advertisements published in the international press on the occasion of the opening of a gold market on the Luxembourg stock exchange, the Luxembourg stock exchange wishes to confirm that the gold fixing is organised under its control, with the cooperation, as from the start and on equal terms, of the following 18 officially registered institutions:

- List of 18 registered institutions including: Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A., Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez S.A., Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A., Banque de Luxembourg S.A., Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A., etc.

Small text at the bottom of the page providing additional details and disclaimers regarding the securities and market data.



Incentive Clause — A Fringe Around the Megabucks and Multiyears

How Athletes Bargain for Houses, Vacations, Extra Cash

By Ted Green

ANGELES — Everybody out it when an athlete megabucks over multi-year contract clauses...

Newspaper Enterprises Association: \$20,000. Second team All-Pro: \$12,500. All-conference first team: \$17,500...

highest total picks from the 14 remaining prizes, the third man chooses from 13 and so on down to No. 8, who'll have eight prizes to pick from...

on a major stock exchange at the player's option. Contemporary Western painting to be selected by the player. Tax-free municipal bonds at the player's option...

Red Smith: This Time the Baseball Commissioner's Right

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the easiest ways to publicize a commercial product is through some tie-in with baseball, football or one of the other popular spectator sports...

The way it stings a tender skin? The question was put to Kuhn Tuesday. He explained his position. It is a proper position. Though it seems inconsistent to endorse one commercial promotion and oppose another...

When the competition began in 1979, Aqua Velva announced that the player with the season's longest consecutive game hitting streak would get possession of a cup for one year and permanent possession of \$1,000 for each game in the streak...

As for the relief pitching thing, he said, the awards there were only trophies, not large sums of cash. Illustrating how utterly inconsequential he considered mere trophies, he mentioned that even sportswriters get them.

Zhirov Wins Slalom in Bulgaria

Phil Mahre Moves Closer to Title With 1 Race Left

United Press International BOROVETZ, Bulgaria — Alexander Zhirov of the Soviet Union won his third consecutive World Cup slalom race, Wednesday with an aggregate time of 1 minute, 52.34 seconds...

and difficult, and only 27 of the 76 starters completed on both runs without either falling or being disqualified. Phil Mahre, standing eighth in 55.52, produced the fastest second leg with a blistering 57.65, just better than Zhirov's 57.82...

Swiss Barred Joel Gaspoz and Jacques Luethy of Switzerland were barred from starting by officials who saw them practicing on the course prior to the race. The first run had a vertical drop of 210 meters with 73 gates...



Martina Navratilova: An oldster at 24.

Hess Wins Last Cup Race; McKinney Holds GS Title

From Agency Dispatches WANGS-PIZOL, Switzerland — Erika Hess of Switzerland, who Tuesday set a record with her sixth consecutive slalom victory...

McKinney and Marie-Theres Nadig for the giant slalom championship. But the finish was anticlimactic as both women fell during the first run...

Swiss Barred Joel Gaspoz and Jacques Luethy of Switzerland were barred from starting by officials who saw them practicing on the course prior to the race. The first run had a vertical drop of 210 meters with 73 gates...

Jaeger, Allen Get Through First Day of Winter Finale

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Andrea Jaeger, at 15 the youngest woman in the field, and Leslie Allen won their opening matches Wednesday in the championship tournament of the women's winter tennis tour...

A serve-and-volley left-hander, Navratilova is at 24 the oldest in the tournament. She captured four titles this winter: at Cincinnati, Chicago, Los Angeles and Dallas. When Jaeger upset her to take the title in the 1981 season opener at Kansas City, Navratilova said: "Think of me as the Pittsburgh Steelers. I'm not finished yet."

Barrett pitched and won and got his bonus. The manager got fired. Transactions BALTIMORE Orioles — Sent Larry Jones, Don Heckel and Tommie Smith, pitchers, Dave Hogue, catcher, and James Shubert, outfielder, to their minor league clubs for reassignment...

Altonson: Not Exactly Mr. New England Without Confident of Taking Place of Fisk

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE ETERSBERG, Fla. — All the circumstances are different, the task Gary Altonson is facing — replacing Carlton Fisk — is similar to the one last year by the Yankees' owner when he took over in Minson's job.

At Fenway Park, Altonson knows that the fans will be waiting to revile him if he fails. "I get a little of it now when I don't make a good throw or don't catch a base hit," said Altonson, who has played only eight spring games because of a pulled hamstring muscle and has hit .251 with four runs batted in.

"What I'm relying on a lot," Houk said, "is his performance in Triple A. To do the things he did you have to have quite a bit of ability. Since then, he really hasn't had an opportunity. He's got a good attitude, he's an excellent worker and he takes instruction. It all depends on how good his ability is and I don't know that yet."

McKinney's mishap led Michel Rudigoz, the French coach of the U.S. team, fuming. With visible rage he screamed at the service men who were responsible for McKinney's ski bindings. "Such a thing just should not happen in such an important race," he said.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern Conference (NY Islanders, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, NY Rangers, Washington) and Western Conference (St. Louis, Chicago, Edmonton, Colorado, Vancouver).

Barbara Potter, 19, who uses her full 5-9 frame to deliver a damaging serve, said: "This is a great chance for women's tennis to show its full depth and make a new impression. Before, people were coming to see Billie Jean and Chris [Evert Lloyd] or Tracy. Now people will be coming to see good tennis."

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LA Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Division, Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Includes Eastern Conference (Boston, Toronto, Montreal, New York Rangers, Philadelphia) and Western Conference (St. Louis, Chicago, Edmonton, Colorado, Vancouver).

Under his new manager, Ralph Houk, Altonson expects more understanding along with increased playing time. Like Altonson, Houk was a catcher playing behind an established star, Yogi Berra. Houk played only 91 games in an eight-year Yankee career.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct. Includes American League (Oakland, California, Detroit, Kansas City, Chicago) and National League (Montreal, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Diego, Houston, Boston).

World Cup Standings

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct. Includes USSR, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, East Germany, France, Poland, Canada, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, USSR, USSR, USSR, USSR, USSR.

Distance Run in Madrid

MADRID — Craig Virgin, the first American to win the World Cross Country Championship, will defend his title Saturday against runners from 40 other countries, including Olympic champion Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland. There will be a women's race — with Gretel Waitz going for her fourth straight victory — over the 7.5-mile La Zarzuela course.

Laflaur, in Car Crash, Has Surgery on Ear

MONTREAL — Guy Laflaur of the Montreal Canadiens has undergone plastic surgery on his right ear after narrowly averting a serious injury in a car accident when he fell asleep at the wheel.

NBA Knicks Retire DeBusschere's No. 22

NEW YORK — The New York Knicks have retired uniform No. 22, which belonged to Dave DeBusschere, between halves of Tuesday night's game against the Boston Celtics.

Daivson-Epps Bout Set

NEW YORK — Unbeaten middleweight Dwight Davison, ranked No. 1 by the World Boxing Council, will take on Robert Epps in a 10-round bout at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on April 11, promoter Don King announced.

